

The Middlebury People's Press.

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Vermont Chronicle.]

A VERMONT OAT CROP.

MR. TRACY.—I noticed in your paper an account of Gov. Hill's oat crop this season; and if any man had produced more, he was invited to communicate the fact.
I will give you a brief statement of my oat crop, on the same number of acres, (four.)—As he gave his manner of cultivation, I will give mine, as they differ in some respects.
Our lands were under about equal state of cultivation, to begin with. In the season of 1839 my land was plowed up in the sward.—In the month of May, 1840, it was plowed and thoroughly harrowed; then twenty loads of good manure were spread to the acre, and all plowed in to the depth of four inches, and harrowed down smooth. Then the four acres were planted to potatoes; and I harvested nine hundred and seventy-seven bushels from the lot. In the spring of 1841 the land was plowed once, and I sowed sixteen bushels of oats upon the four acres. The oats stood up remarkably well; but few lodged; and I think the cause was, that we had no rain to timber or burthen the stalk after the oats began to fill. The piece was reaped, and the oats bound in very large bundles,—so large that it was difficult in many instances to stook twelve bundles in a stook. I had them stoked in that manner for the purpose of counting correctly; and the result was five hundred and eighty-eight stooks, of twelve bundles to the stook.* If New Hampshire has beat Vermont on oats this year, let us know it, and we will try them next season.

DEANES JUNE.

BRANDON, VI., Oct. 4, 1841.

*Gov. Hill's crop from four acres was 250 bushels, 12 bundles to the stook,—rather more than HALF as many as Mr. June's. We should like to know the number of bushels in each.

Editor.

SILK CULTURE. We learn that Mr. Robert Sinclair, of Belvidere, has raised in his co-contry, the past season, one hundred bushels of cocoons, which he has disposed of to advantage. A Mr. Allen of Brookport, in this state, devoted eight acres of his farm to the silk culture, and was so well satisfied with his success that he has since appropriated fourteen acres to the same purpose. Several of his neighbors have each raised, with small attention, from fifty to sixty bushels of cocoons and in all, cases, at a less expense than the bounty allowed by the state.—Conn. Paper.

Railroad up the Connecticut. The Bellows Falls Gazette says,—“The descent of Connecticut river from Dodge's Falls (4 miles above Wells river) to Hartford, is 420 feet, and the distance 219 miles. A more favorable route for a Railroad—favorable on account of the evenness of the country, the ascent to be obtained, and the great wealth and business of the country through which the road would pass, is not, perhaps, to be found in the United States. It would cost to build a road the whole distance, not far from \$6,000,000, taking the cost of other railroads in this country as the criterion by which to estimate its cost.”—Courant.

Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts, has issued his proclamation for the observance of the 25th of November as Thanksgiving day in Massachusetts.

The Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each, since the adoption of the Constitution. The investigations show some curious facts:

1. The population of the United States increases exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, and doubles every twenty-four years. This law is so uniform, and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country; for New England increases at the rate of 15 per cent. each ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at 30 per cent., but since, at less than 25 per cent. The free population have, however, increased at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate therefore, the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance South; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued, would in half a century extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the South Atlantic.

Vermont Temperance Society held its annual meeting in this place, at the Brick church on the evening of Tuesday last. Hon. Eras-

tus Fairbanks President, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. E. H. Prentiss was appointed Secretary pro tem. The meeting was an unusually interesting one in its proceedings, though not numerously attended. The addresses from the President, Messrs. Slade, Dana, Bottom, Sabin, Adams Briley were animating, and the intelligence received from various parts of the State and of the country, of the onward progress of the good cause, highly encouraging. The annual appointment of officers was postponed to the 12th day of January next, at which time the meeting stands adjourned to assemble at Middlebury. A circular is to be issued, inviting all county, town, school district and other temperance societies, when a new and more efficient organization is contemplated. In the mean time, Mr. Briley goes out in various parts of the state with the sanction and approbation of the present Executive Committee of the State Society, to lecture, circulate temperance publications, form new societies, revive languid ones and obtain pledges.—Vt. Watchman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY SPIRIT'S HOME.

BY LAVINA DICK.

My spirit's home, oh, ask me not
Where that dear home may be;
'Tis in no bright and sunny spot;
The sun is not for me.
Too bright, too bright his glad rays fall;
Too bright! ah lead me where
The gathering shadows night recell,—
My spirit's home is there!

Look out, look out, ye glimmering stars,
Upon the dark, dark tide;
Look out, your pale light never mars
Night's shades, as by they glide.
There is a time when fond thoughts rise,
And whispering voices come,
In measures from the spangled skies,—
“Oh! spirit, hail thy home!”

And then my spirit trembling turns
To those far spheres of Bliss,
And with its quivering pinions spurs
So cold a world as this.
My spirit's home! oh, it is where
No thought of earth may rise;
My spirit's home! 'tis there! 'tis there!
Beyond those starry skies!

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

Reflections of the most interesting character are suggested by the present visit to this country of the Prince de Joinville, third son of the King of France. More than forty years have passed since his father was here, seeking an asylum from the violence of his own countrymen. The life of Louis Philippe illustrates the extremes of existence—extreme poverty and suffering; extreme wealth and grandeur. Descended from a royal line, he was early placed under the most eminent instructors, and at the juvenile age of eighteen as Duke of Chartres, took command of the 14th regiment of dragoons which bore his name, and was then garrisoned at Vendome. His first service was in 1792, in the campaign against Austria; and the battle of Valmy was his first action, in which, as Lieutenant General, at the head of twelve battalions of Infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry, forming the second line of Kellerman, he fought with great bravery; and six days after received, as the reward of his valor, the second command in the new levied troops which the executive council had ordered to be raised.

He was serving with distinction under Dumouris in Flanders, when the Convention passed a decree of banishment against all the members of the Bourbon family. The young Duke himself was soon obliged to flee, and he sought security in Switzerland. Alone, and on foot, the exiled prince wandered amidst the mountainous regions of the Alps, and without resources, living almost on charity, he was at last compelled, under a feigned name, to devote himself to teaching for his support, and for eight months he performed the duties of a professor in the college of Richenau, instructing daily in history, mathematics, and the French and English languages. This feature in his history, strikingly exemplifies the force and decision of his character. Satisfied that his mother and sister had found places of safety, he trusted to his own energies; and, strong in the resources of his mind, he threw himself upon them, and the youth of 21, the Lieut. General in the French Army, a prince of the royal house of Bourbon, depended on his early education for his daily support. It shows how thorough had been the education, and how well he had improved his opportunities, that when he quitted Richenau, he received the most honorable testimonials of his learning & ability. The change was great, but his strong mind was equal to the vicissitudes. His father, the Duke of Orleans, having been beheaded in 1793 the young exile assumed the title of his deceased parent, and sought refuge in the North of Europe. After a variety of adventures, interesting, dangerous, and romantic in the extreme, he received from his mother a letter, urging him in the most touching manner to save himself from the gathering storm of infuriated France by hastening to America.—This was the only price at which could be purchased the liberty of his mother and brothers, who were confined in the prison of Mar-seilles; and though it deranged all his plans, and threw him entirely out of the circle of European politics, and three thousand miles from his country, he hesitated not to comply with her request, and disguising himself as a Dane, he sailed September 24, 1796, from Hamburg in the ship America, Capt. Ewing, for Philadelphia. This was the darkest period of his life. His distracted country—his abused mother—his persecuted family—his murdered father were behind him; and unknown land—untried friends—desolate solitude, and threatened indigence before him. Treated by the captain as a runaway West India gambler, employed by a passenger as an interpreter, & tossed about upon the sea of waters and the sea of troubles, he bore up against all with a

manliness that showed the firmness of his mind and the energy of his nature.

In October, he reached Philadelphia, and being joined in February by his two brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, who had a tedious passage of ninety-three days in the Swedish ship Jupiter, from Mar-seilles, they took up their residence at the house of the Spanish consul, and mingled in the society of the city. At the invitation of Washington, then President, and then temporarily residing at Philadelphia, the seat of government, they visited him at Mount Vernon, and shared his kindly hospitalities. Learning their desire to travel West, Washington prepared for them an itinerary, and furnished them with many letters of introduction; and, adopting the customary mode of travelling on horseback with saddlebags, they started on their journey. They crossed the Alleghenies to Knoxville and Nashville, and then turned to Pittsburgh, thence up to Erie and Buffalo, and thence to the Falls of Niagara. From this place they came down through Canandaigua, a region of country then almost uninhabited, and with roads almost impassable. Embarking upon Seneca lake, they journeyed on foot from its head to Tioga point, a distance of 25 miles, each carrying his own baggage on his back, and thence they descended the Susquehanna to Philadelphia.

The yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia on their return, and these Princes were so poor and reduced as to be unable to leave the city until a fortunate remittance from their mother gave them the means of making an excursion to New York, Boston, and the Eastern States. Learning that their mother, by a new law of France, had been sent to Spain the exiles hastened to rejoin her, and as the surest, though not the most expeditious way, travelled in a wagon and horses to the Ohio, thence by water to New Orleans, which journey they accomplished in little over two months. A little incident, illustrative of the strong and versatile character of the King, occurred at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. He was thrown from his wagon, and, knowing that he required bleeding, he slowly crawled to the house of a farmer, and requesting assistance, opened a vein in his own arm, and derived the benefit he expected. The good people, supposing him some Eastern doctor going to settle West, urged him to remain in Carlisle, and promised him an abundant practice. Arriving at Havana, they were soon after ordered to leave, and again returned to New York whence an English packet carried them to Falmouth, and they arrived in London in Feb. 1800.

Such is a rapid outline of the American part of Louis Philippe's history. It is full of incidents & vicissitudes, stirring scenes, mutations of fortune, escapes, perils, and adventures.—And now he is upon the throne of France, and his son is upon the ancient footsteps of father. Since the visit of Louis Philippe, France has been revolutionized; Napoleon has arisen, seized the reins of empire, conducted his nation to the pinnacle of glory, and fallen to rise no more; and convulsed, distracted, and war-lasted Europe has settled down in peaceful repose. The poor stranger, who, for want of money, could not leave an American city filled with yellow fever, and who had to teach for his support, is now the richest man in Europe, with millions and tens of millions at his disposal. The refugee, fleeing before the assumed power of the First Consul and the Emperor, now sits with a Bonaparte's splendor on his throne.

DIOCESE OF VERMONT.

We have been favored by a correspondent with the following account of the fifty-first annual convention of the Diocese of Vermont:

Wednesday, the 15th September, being the day appointed for the meeting of the fifty-first annual convention of the Diocese of Vermont, in St. Paul's church, Vergennes, the clergy and lay delegates began to assemble in that city the previous afternoon. The usual services began with public worship in the evening, when the bishop preached from John xiv. 15: “If ye love me, keep my commandments;” and then administered the rite of confirmation to six persons. The convention met the next morning at nine o'clock, and, having organized, adjourned to attend divine service. The convention sermon was preached by the Rev. Jacob W. Diller, rector of St. Stephen's church, Middlebury, from Heb. iv. 2: “The word preached did profit them. The bishop then admitted the Rev. Ezekiel H. Sayles, deacon, to the holy order of priests, and Mr. Thomas P. Tyler, to the order of deacons. Divine service was again held in the evening, when Rev. Nathaniel O. Preston, rector of St. Stephen's church, Bennington, preached from 1 Tim. i. 15: “This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.” The business of the convention having been finished, it adjourned at 11 o'clock, A. M. of the 16th. The next convention is to be held in Trinity church, Rutland. The most important business transacted at the convention, was in relation to a system of missionary labor within the diocese. The religious services were attended by large congregations, and were deeply interesting. The preaching was what all preaching should be,—plain, practical, earnest, and impressive; pointing directly to Jesus Christ and him crucified, as the sole hope of sinful men. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the general convention: Of the clergy,—Rev. Dr. Chase, Rev. John A. Hicks, Rev. William Henry Hoyt, Rev. Joel Clapp. Of the laity,—Hon. William F. Redfield, George Cleveland, Esq., Mr. Alexander Fleming, Mr. Isaac Doolittle.—Christian Witness.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.—The July, No. of the Moravian Missionary Intelligence gives a summary of the Missionary stations and their occupants in the employ of that church. The mission to Greenland, established in 1773, has 4 stations, 23 missionaries, and 1801 Greenland converts. That to Labrador, established in 1770, has 4 settlements, 26 missionaries, 1034 Esquimaux converts. The mission to the N. A. Indians, established in 1834, has 3 stations, 11 missionaries, and 476 Indian converts. In West India, the missions at the Danish Islands are 7,

missionaries 40, and negro converts 10,599; at Jamaica, 11 stations, 27 missionaries, and 11,702 negro converts; at Antigua, 6 stations, 21 missionaries, and 11,972 negroes; at St. Kitts, 3 stations, 11 missionaries, and 4,852 negroes; at Barbados, 31 stations, 10 missionaries, and 3,767 negroes; Tobago, 1 station, 5 missionaries, and 400 negroes; at Surinam, 4 stations, 24 missionaries, 6,671 negroes. In South Africa, there are 7 stations, 45 missionaries, 4,639 converts of the Hottentot, Caffree, Tambookie, and Fingoe tribes. Making the grand total of 53 stations, 243 missionaries, and 67,813 converts.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

—By a late arrival at Boston, accounts have been received that forty men and forty women are now added to the mission from abroad, and employed in the missionary labor.

Ten thousand copies of the Bible are printed in their own language and distributed among the natives of the Island. Marriage ceremonies are introduced, temperance check and laws are promulgated—schools and churches are established and agriculture and the mechanic arts flourish.

The distilleries are all stopped. The government is modified from an absolute despotism to a limited monarchy, the laws are published and read, and the rights of the people understood and protected—vicious and destructive amusements are abandoned and the Christian sabbath is more fully observed in this than in any other country.

Poverty has given place to riches, and the open pastures every where laugh with fatness. Two thousand hogsheads of sugar have been produced, and silk, to which the climate is peculiarly adapted, will soon become a staple of the island.

The present monarch is a gentleman but not a Christian. He plays billiards and drinks moderately; converses well, and is intelligent. One of the churches is 196 feet long and 62 broad, and on the Sabbath may be seen filled with Sandwich Islanders, who are well dressed, reading the scriptures in their own native language, taking notes from the sermon, and singing hymns and spiritual songs in tunes imported from the United States.

The language is smooth and soft, and musical—“is the language of love. Thirty thousand of the inhabitants can read. Fifteen thousand attend schools, of which there are boarding schools and high schools, and schools for the children of the chiefs, where they are taught in English and their native language. There is a missionary seminary where the arts and sciences are taught.

There are nineteen churches, in which 20,000 persons assemble weekly for divine service.

WOUNDS OF TREES.—Melt a pound of tar with four ounces of tallow, add half an ounce of salt petre, and stir the whole together. A coat of this composition, applied where a limb has been cut off, or a tree bruised, will prevent decay, and cause the wound to heal. Before applying it however, all unsound wood should be trimmed away, and the surface, left as smooth as possible.

THE APOSTATES. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig thus excoiates three pitiful traitors—Wise, Gilmer and Mallory:

“The conduct of our new tertium quids Wise, Gilmer, and Doctor Mallory, has excited among the Whigs of this region, one common sentiment, disgust and contempt largely predominating. An apostasy so cold-blooded, arrogant and selfish, it is agreed, is without any known parallel.—Wise and Gilmer are understood, (God save the mark!) to be quite chrysalis candidates for the Presidency, and have determined to erect a new party, which, after destroying Clay, Webster, Preston, Rives and all other rivals shall fulfil their own high aspirations! A more immediate object is understood to be to compel a dissolution of the Cabinet, that they, modest men! may supplant the distinguished men selected by President Harrison, with such high judgement and discrimination, from the ranks of 1,300,000 Whigs. Whatever else we may deny these gentlemen, whether they be patriots, or modesty or common sense, let us concede to them the characteristics, in which, if these are their dreams they certainly eclipse the world—a presumption above measure and a vanity which exceeds credibility.

Never have I seen the Whigs so firm, indignant, and determined. The petty obstructions placed in their path by these selfish and weak schemers, so far from impeding them, will but serve in the end to render their triumph more complete. Every whig feels the generous indignation which apostasy so unprovoked excites, and vowed to himself, that however prepared to submit to an open and avowed foe, and to a fair defeat he will never succumb to treachery. The whigs will never agree that the fruits of victory so ardently achieved, so dearly purchased, that the hopes and expectations of this great people, shall all be sacrificed to aid the individuals of a cabal insignificant in talent and weight, and yet more contemptible in numbers.—Nor could Henry Clay, full as is his measure of glory, be, by any other means farther endeared to his country than by the ribald abuses of men, lately his friends who never commenced their abuse of men until they had forfeited their professions, and betrayed their principles.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER. Cornelius U. Hardenburgh, indicted for the murder of Anthony Hasbrouck in Sullivan County last fall, was tried last week at Monticello Judge Ruggles presiding. The case was

submitted to the Jury on Saturday, and they in twenty minutes returned a verdict of Guilty. The killing was admitted; the plea for the prisoner was Insanity but very feebly supported. Hardenburgh was ably defended by Herman M. Romeyn, Esq. late of Ulster Co. now of this City. John W. Brown of Newburgh Wm. B. Wright Monticello; and the prosecution was conducted by Attorney General Willis Hall and District Attorney A. C. Niven.—The conduct of this case by the Attorney General elicited the highest praise from all who were in attendance.

Legislature of Vermont.

Friday October 29.

SENATE.—Resolutions—from the House, appointing a committee of three to examine the concerns of the Bank of Essex, in which the Senate resolved to concur; by Mr. Dana that the Senate daily convene at half past 8 A. M., on motion of Mr. Bartlett, laid upon the table; by Mr. Wooster, providing for the appointment of a committee to digest the militia laws of this state, and report at the next session, read and laid upon the table.

Bill—by Mr. Wooster, in alteration of 107 of the revised statutes, referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Senate took up the resolution reported by the committee on elections, alleging that the Hon. Daniel W. Aiken is not entitled to a seat in the Senate. Messrs. Dillingham and Bartlett opposed the adoption of the resolution in speeches of some length.

Mr. Dillingham opposed the adoption of the resolution on the ground that the constitution of this state confined the eligibility to the fact of the Senator's holding the office of postmaster at the time of his election to the Senate; and that therefore the report of the committee and the resolution were based upon an erroneous principle. For the purpose of testing the voice of the Senate upon this single question, he moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution. After remarks of Mr. Clark, Mr. D. withdrew his motion, and the question being upon the passage of the resolution, Mr. Dillingham continued his remarks, contending that Mr. Aiken was not disqualified from holding his seat in the Senate, even from the facts as reported by the committee on elections. The testimony before the committee was materially defective, mere hearsay, and inadmissible by the rules of testimony.

Mr. Dana would confine the question to the fact whether Mr. Aiken did or did not hold the office of postmaster on the day of the commencement of the present session of the legislature. The facts reported by the committee of elections were, at least to his mind, fully strong evidence of the fact that he was. There seemed to be no reasonable doubt of the fact, from the daily or weekly reception of waybills at the post offices. Once a postmaster, always a postmaster, until the resignation was accepted by the Postmaster General, and the bonds cancelled.

Mr. Dana said it was somewhat singular that no pretence whatever was made by any one, that another than Mr. Aiken was postmaster at Lamoilleville. If such were the fact, it was easy for gentlemen to show it.

Report—by Mr. Blodgett, of the committee on agriculture, on the subject of encouraging agriculture as contemplated in the resolution of Mr. Hatch, laid upon the table.

Bill—Repealing the bounty on foxes, after discussion by Messrs. Bottom, Wooster, Dillingham, Clark and Dana in its favor, and Messrs. Sheldon and Crawford in opposition, the latter moved to amend by including the bounty on bears and wolves, rejected—and the bill ordered to be engrossed, 18 to 5.

The House returned a bill in amendment of chapter 104 of the revised statutes, with an amendment which was concurred in.

Adjourned.

House.—Engrossed bills.—For next election of members of Congress, made the order for Friday morning next. For commissioners to take depositions in Canada; for relief of insane poor; severally passed. Establishing line between Bennington and Windham counties, recommended on motion of Mr. Shaler. Authorizing a bridge from South Hero to Milton, passed.

The bill repealing the fox bounty was ordered to a third reading.

Petition referred.—Of David A. Murray and others, for removal of Chittenden county buildings, to members of Chittenden county.

Reports.—By committee on military affairs, against providing for the instruction of the militia by classing them, one third to be instructed annually; a resolution for a committee of three to be appointed by the Governor, to revise the militia laws and report to the next legislature, which was laid on the table; bill altering militia laws, (relating to returns, discharges and courts martial,) which was made the order for Wednesday morning next. By Judiciary committee, against Senate bill in alteration of chapter 109 revised statutes, (altering oath of officer of freehold court) and it was rejected.

The auditor made a detailed report on the school fund, and 300 copies were ordered to be printed.

Resolution.—By Mr. Chandler of P. directing the judiciary committee to inquire whether all the decisions of the Supreme court have been reported according to law; adopted.

Mr. Dewey called up the Senate bill, providing for the appointment of chaplains of the state prison; and it was amended so as to authorize the superintendent to fill vacancies in this office happening by other cause than death, and death.

Mr. Baker called up the bill for a geological survey, and it was recommitted for amendment on motion of Mr. Beach.

Bill introduced.—By Mr. Colton, in amendment of section 6, chapter 107 revised statutes, (town clerks to receive 6 cents per folio for recording and copying deeds) referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Davis of N. called up the bill relative to fees of auditors and referees, (fixing the compensation at \$3 per day, and 10 cents per mile for travel) bill supported by Messrs. Sprague, Davis of N. and opposed by Messrs. Hebard, Pierpoint and Sargeant. Mr. Vilas also opposed the bill as it is, and moved to strike out \$3

and insert \$2. This motion was discussed by Messrs. Keith, Downs, Chandler of P., Shafter, Gilchrist, Canfield, Sprague, Noyes, Taylor and Fullam, and adopted, 126 to 17.

House.—Engrossed bills.—Relating to fees of auditors and referees; rejected, yeas 84, noes 104. In relation to crimes and punishments [persons acquitted of crime on ground of insanity may be imprisoned,] passed.

Reports.—By judiciary committee, bill in relation to bail in criminal cases, and it was ordered to be engrossed; bill abolishing capital punishment (substituting imprisonment for life,) made the order for Monday afternoon.

The Senate came in and the following appointments were made:

ORANGE COUNTY.

Martin Flint, Assistant Justices;
Joshua Dickinson, Sheriff;
Asa Storey, High Bailiff;
Uriel Hosford, High Bailiff;
Elijah Farr, State's Attorney;
William Hebard, Judge of Probate for the district of Randolph;
J. W. D. Parker, Judge of Probate for the district of Bradford;

Thomas Jones, H. E. G. McLaughlin, A. S. Blake, Commissioners of Jail delivery;

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Ephraim B. Chase, Assistant Justices;
Isaac N. Hall, Sheriff;
James Roberts Jr., Sheriff;
Hiram Perkins, High Bailiff;
Thomas Bartlett Jr., State's Attorney;
Samuel B. Mattocks, Judge of Probate;
Soloma Davis, George W. Drew, Archelaus Sias, Commissioners of Jail delivery.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Isaac Parker, Assistant Justices;
John Boardman, Sheriff;
Merrill Williams, Sheriff;
Joul R. Daggett, High Bailiff;
Samuel Sumner, State's Attorney;
George Nye, Judge of Probate;
George Worthington Jr., Bela T. Jones, Luke Spencer, Commissioners of Jail delivery;
The joint assembly proceeded to the election of bank commissioner, when Hon. Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland was elected.
Robert Pierpoint was also elected bank committee. The Senate withdrew and the House adjourned.

Saturday, October 30.

SENATE.—Resolutions.—By Mr. Norton in favor of restricting the Presidential office to one term. Mr. Wooster moved to amend the resolutions so as to read “one term of six years” laid upon the table, on motion of Bartlett. By Mr. Blodgett, raising a committee of three to apportion the Senators with regard to the population of their respective counties, laid upon the table.

Bills.—To amend the 28th chapter of the revised statutes; to amend chapter 29 of the revised statutes; severally read a third time and passed.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Sabin, on the petition of R. T. Robinson, relating to the Florida war, that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted, passed; on the petitions, relating to slavery in the district of Columbia and the territories, a resolution in compliance with the prayer of the petitioners, and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their influence to favor the abolition of slavery in that district and those territories—resolution adopted without debate, and without opposition.

The Senate took up the resolution, reported by the committee of elections, relating to the seat of Hon. Daniel W. Aiken, and against his constitutional eligibility to hold his seat; debated by Messrs. Dillingham, and Eaton of W. Bartlett, opposed, and Dana, Clark, Sheldon, Eaton of F., Fisk and Crawford, in favor, when the resolution passed, yeas 17, noes 3. Adj.

House.—Report.—By committee on banks, against bill relating to banks (requiring 1 of 1 per cent semi-annually on capital stock to be paid to the treasury, and repealing the section requiring the banks to redeem in Boston); supported by Mr. Cobb, and opposed by Mr. Chandler of P., when Mr. Bascom moved to dismiss the bill, which motion was supported by Messrs. Hebard, Chandler of W., Noyes, Pierpoint and Barton, opposed by Messrs. Cobb, Fullam and Vilas, and carried, yeas 131, noes 54. [The friends of this bill supported it on the grounds that the banks under the act of 1840 were exempted from a tax which was imposed upon the other banks, and also upon the banks of the other New England States; that this tax was just; that the exemption of the new banks operated as a bonus to them for redeeming in Boston when they would in fact redeem there as it was their interest to, without a bonus. The opponents of the bill urged that the exemption was granted in consideration of the facts that the new banks were not only required to redeem in Boston, but were restricted in several points beyond the old banks, particularly in the amount of their discounts, and required also to give bonds for the redemption of their bills; that it was not their interest to redeem in Boston, as by thus doing they were restricted in the amount of circulation far below those banks not redeeming there—but this bill was only for the interest of the public, to whom there was thus secured a currency, always at par and always safe and sound. Mr. Fullam opposed the dismission rather for the reason that its friends were entitled to a full hearing than from favor to the bill.]

Engrossed bills.—Relating to bail in criminal cases; to repeal the fox bounty; in addition to act forming religious society in Pawlet; severally passed.

Mr. Hebard presented a resolution, instructing our delegation in Congress to use their influence to prevent appointments of members of Congress, and on his motion it was laid on the table and made the order for Tuesday morning next.

Bills.—From Senate, to amend chapter 29 revised statutes, (negotiable paper subject to trustee process); also to amend 29th chapter revised statutes, (attachment of property in Gores to be recorded in county clerks office); referred to Judiciary committee. By Mr. Hebard, all laws to take effect on the 1st of Dec. after their passage, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, November 1.

SENATE.—Bill.—By Mr. Wooster, relating